

NASH COUNTY FOR THE IRON HORSE

And Other Engines Of
Development

PENDING PROPOSITIONS

A News Story Dealing With Railroad Building and the Further Rapid Development of a Fine Section of Central and Eastern North Carolina—Horses Trained That One of "Them A'r Things" Wont Run On 'Em."

(Special to News and Observer.)
Nashville, May 12.—The election held this week for bond issue of \$15,000 in Castalia township was carried by a vote of 92 to 19. The money from sale of bonds will be used in aiding in the construction of a railroad.

Castalia is 21 miles from Rocky Mount, 10 miles from Nashville, and 12 miles from Spring Hope, and 17 miles from Louisville. It is in the midst of some of the finest farming land in the State, and between the various places named above and Castalia the farm lands are the very best. The little town of Castalia has about 200 people, but it has a splendid school and very enterprising citizens. For a long time these citizens have wanted railroad connection with the outside world. The bond issue means they expect to have the railroad.

There are two or more propositions under consideration. Mr. W. L. Groom, of the Tar River Lumber Co., has built his lumber road to within 8 miles of Castalia. It is proposed that the Tar River Lumber Co. with the aid of the bond money, and private subscription from citizens of Castalia and Griffin townships, and from the citizens of Rocky Mount, make this road a standard gauge road. The Castalia people are ready to give the right of way and also a depot site in Castalia. Griffin township folks have expressed a willingness to subscribe for stock and a number of Rocky Mount people have said they were ready to extend a helping hand.

No road in the State has paid better than the Spring Hope branch of the A. C. L. Railroad. The road is a fraction under 20 miles. The road from Rocky Mount to Castalia would be about 21 miles, and it would run through a fine section of Nash county. There isn't a man anywhere who doesn't believe the road would be a paying one, and one that would revolutionize the northeast section of Nash county. Then Rocky Mount, already known as "the gate way of Eastern North Carolina," would be the gate to another fertile section.

Another proposition in regard to a railroad for Castalia is to tap the A. C. L. Railroad at Momeyer, a station half way between Nashville and Spring Hope, and about 15 miles from Rocky Mount. From Momeyer to Castalia, a distance of some 8 miles, the Roanoke Railroad and Lumber Co. have a well graded lumber road, and this company is open to a proposition from the Castalia people and their \$15,000 in bonds, free right of way, depot site, and private subscriptions.

There has been talk for years of a railroad from Wilson across Nash county by way of Spring Hope, Castalia to Henderson in Vance county. The latest suggestion has been that of an electric line joining Wilson and Henderson. Should the Castalia people and the Roanoke Railroad and Lumber people get together the road might no longer be a dream but a reality. It would in that case not touch Spring Hope, but would tap the A. C. L. Railroad at Momeyer or Dunola, as it is called by the railroad people. This little town, while it is not incorporated, is getting to be a rather healthy little village.

Should the A. C. L. extend its line from Spring Hope by way of Dunn to Raleigh or Durham, as many people believe will be done in the near future, the Castalia people will be glad to tap the A. C. L. at Dunola. Just now they look with favor on the proposition to go into Rocky Mount.

No matter what Rocky Mount, the various lumber companies, and the railroad companies do, the Castalia people mean to have a railroad. The people have voted the bonds, and local capitalists are ready to put more money in the project. The moving spirit in the matter is Mr. S. J. Bartholomew, one of Castalia's leading business men. For years he has planned to see that Castalia had a rail-

road, and he is about to see his dream come true.

Tomorrow all the townships of Nash, which do not have a system of working their roads, will vote on the question of issuing bonds. Among the townships will be Castalia, and the information is that bonds will be voted for in that township. Another township in which there seems to be no question but that the bonds will be voted is that of Dry Wells. Middlesex is located in Dry Wells township. The report is that the bonds will carry also in North and South Whitakers township. In other townships the bonds may be voted by a small majority.

Roads the Object Lesson.

The roads of the Rocky Mount and Nashville road districts have been an object lesson to the people of the entire county. The last General Assembly placed a portion of territory between Nashville and Rocky Mount in the Rocky Mount road district, and the gap between the road districts of the two towns is now being worked. When completed Nashville and Rocky Mount will be connected by one of the best sand-clay roads in the country. It is a delightful automobile road, and Capt. Robert Hill, of Rocky Mount, was over this week, and almost persuaded two of Nashville's citizens that the good roads in these parts meant they must own machines. Something of a Teacher in the Equine Family.

In days past and gone no citizen outside of Rocky Mount in Nash county has seen fit to own a horseless carriage other than Col. Bailey, of Spring Hope, who has one that trained all the horses in the county that one of "them 'ar things" wont run over them, and now with the good roads other citizens are planning to get machines.

Nash county and her citizens never stand still but can be found all the time, every day in the week, in the fore-front of progress.

WHY THE LIE WAS PASSED

John Hayes Hammond Declined
to Answer Questions in
Cotton-Gin Case

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, May 13.—After the lie had been passed today to John Hayes Hammond, special ambassador from the United States to the Coronation of King George, of England, in the decision over the Doremus Cotton Gin patent case, Mr. Hammond angrily left the examiner's room, declaring that, unless ordered by the court, he would not answer any more questions of John C. Gittings, attorney for Daniel Sully, who brought the suit. Mr. Hammond declared, in response to Mr. Gittings' remark that he was not answering questions directly, that it seemed to him an effort was being made to prolong the hearing so as to keep him away from the coronation.

Mr. Gittings then told him that he did not care where he went.

Mr. Hammond will leave for Canada tomorrow, it was stated by his attorney tonight in preparation for his departure for England. This he will do in spite of the fact that a subpoena was served on him late today to appear again next Wednesday before Examiner Harper, who is taking testimony for the court in the case. His attorney explained, however, that in their opinion this cannot be construed as contempt of court as the subpoena was not issued directly by the court.

THE SOUTH AND SLAVERY.

Numerous Particulars in Which Current Histories Should Be Rewritten.

(Rev. Randolph H. McKim, in Letter to the New York Sun.)

Now that half a century has elapsed since the breaking out of the war between the States, it is possible to review the history of the generation that preceded that conflict in a dispassionate spirit. May I direct attention to a point upon which current histories may perhaps require to be rewritten.

It is well known that between 1832 and 1842 there was a strong reaction of sentiment in the Southern States on the subject of slavery. At the former date Virginia was on the brink of abolishing slavery. Numerous emancipation societies existed in different parts of the South. In the year 1826 there were 143 emancipation societies in the whole country, and of this number 103 were established in the South. The first distinctly emancipation paper in the United States was published in Jonesboro, Tenn., in 1819. Wilson acknowledges that there was no avowed advocate of slavery in Virginia at that period. But public opinion underwent a revolution on this subject between 1832 and 1842. It now began to be spoken of by some of the Southern writers and leaders for the first time as a blessing. What was it that produced this fateful change of sentiment? Perhaps the majority of

our historians attribute it to economic causes—cotton raising, the culture of tobacco, the breeding of slaves for the far Southern markets. But this conclusion, I submit, needs revision. It cannot be sustained in the light of the true history of that period. The real cause of this revolution in sentiment will be set down by the future historian who shall be a careful student of human nature and of the motives which influence its action, to the abolition crusade which was launched by William Lloyd Garrison January 1, 1831. The violence and the bitterness of that crusade produced its natural result. The people of the South found themselves held up to the odium of mankind for the abominable crime of holding men in bondage, an act which holy men like Jonathan Edwards and George Whitefield had committed in the eighteenth century without offense to the most sensitive conscience.

Seven months after the publication of Garrison's Liberator occurred the Nat Turner negro insurrection, in which 61 persons—men, women, and children—were murdered in the night. The South naturally connected these events as cause and effect, and the ghastly specter of a servile insurrection like that which desolated Santo Domingo rose before the imagination of the people from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. After this the emancipation societies in the South were dissolved and all discussion of the subject ceased. In support of this statement I beg to refer to the following authorities: "The Southern View of Slavery," by the Rev. Dr. Nehemiah Adams, of Massachusetts, a strong anti-slavery man (this book was published in 1854); "The Progress of the United States in Population and Wealth," by Prof. George Tucker, of the University of Virginia, page 108 (published in 1843); "Ruffner's Pamphlet," Lexington, 1847, by Dr. Henry Ruffner, president of Washington College; the works of Dr. William E. Channing (the famous Unitarian), 1889, page 735 (he wrote in 1835); "The Origin of the Late War," by George Lunt, of Boston, 1865, page 33; "Life of James Buchanan," by George Ticknor Curtis, of Boston, 1883, page 278; "Thomas H. Benton," by Theodore Roosevelt, 1898, page 141; "The Political History of Slavery," by William Henry Smith, 1903, Vol. I, pages 40, 41. See these and many other authorities brought together by Beverley B. Munford in his recent book, "Virginia's Attitude Toward Slavery and Secession," 1909.

U. S. DISTRICT JUDGE BRAWLEY TO RESIGN.

(By Associated Press.)

Charleston, S. C., May 13.—United States District Judge Wm. H. Brawley will forward his resignation to President Taft next week, it was announced today. He had set today, the seventieth anniversary of his birth, to retire, but business of his court prevented. Judge Brawley was appointed by President Cleveland during his second administration. Advanced age is given as the cause of his desire to leave the bench.

NEW OFFICERS W. F. M. SOCIETY

Business Completed, and Will
Adjourn Monday-Littleton
Next Place of Meeting

(Special to News and Observer.)

New Bern, May 13.—The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the North Carolina conference closed their business session this afternoon. Littleton was selected as the place for meeting in 1912.

Mrs. R. H. Willis, of Elizabeth City, was elected president. Mrs. T. H. Person, Greenville, vice president; Mrs. E. D. Swindell, Wilson, corresponding secretary; Mrs. B. B. Adams, Four Oaks, treasurer; Miss Blanch Pentress, Wilmington, recording secretary; Mrs. E. N. Snipes, Roxboro, assistant recording secretary.

Tomorrow Rev. E. K. McLarty, of Greensboro, will preach the annual sermon and at night, Miss Mattie Ivey, a returned missionary from Korea, will deliver an address. The delegates will return home Monday.

Record-breaking Target Practice.

Tampa, Fla., May 13.—Making 528 figures of merit, the one hundred and eleventh company coast artillery broke all former records in closing its spring target practice at Fort Dade today. The former record was held by Fort Rodman at New Bedford, and was 158 figures of merit. To make this high score the company, commanded by Captain Adna G. Clark, made six hits in one minute and twenty seconds at a moving target 6,300 yards away. This is 2.21 hits per minute per gun, two eight-inch rifles being used with regular service charges.

The score has been certified to the War Department. The record is considered little short of marvelous by ordnance officers at Fort Dade.

WOMAN ACQUITTED ADJUDGED INSANE

Mrs Hanie Who Killed C.
G. Kornegay

EXCITEMENT MANIFESTED

Conclusion of Trial at Shreveport, Louisiana, of Woman Who Had Lived With C. G. Kornegay, Who Went From Goldsboro—Claimed to Be His Wife, But His Murder Developed Fact That His Legal Wife and Children Resided in Goldsboro—Last Chapter of a Strange and Sad Case.

(Special to News and Observer.)

Shreveport, La., May 12.—When the District Court adjourned at noon today the taking of evidence in the case of Mrs. Leota Hanie, charged with manslaughter in connection with the killing of C. G. Kornegay, formerly of Goldsboro, N. C., had been concluded and arguments started. Mrs. Hanie was the only defense witness used this morning, sobbing and talking in such a weak voice that she could not be heard three feet away. Mrs. Hanie told the story of Kornegay's alleged brutality and threats on the night before the killing, she claimed to remember nothing of the shooting, saying her mind was blank from the time she left her boarding house on Cotton street until after she landed in the parish jail, following the shooting. The plea of the defense is emotional insanity of a temporary character. The general impression about the court house is that a verdict of acquittal will be returned by the jury.

The court house was packed to its capacity with men and women who stood on benches and crowded about the jury box in a hope of catching the words of the defendant.

The jury tonight brought in a verdict of "not guilty" on account of insanity.

Meridian Wins Kentucky Derby.

Louisville, Ky., May 13.—Meridian, son of Broomstick, won the Kentucky derby today from one of the best fields started in the Churchill Downs classic in recent years, and broke the track record for the mile and a quarter. He ran the distance in 2:05, a second and a quarter shorter than the mark established by Lieutenant Gibson, in 1900.

Meridian ran a fine race. Only once was the lash applied, and that was when Governor Gray seemed coming close near the wire. Meridian responded with a burst of speed that carried him well in front, an easy winner. Had Governor Gray, the favorite, been better ridden, Meridian doubtless would have had more trouble in winning. The rest of the field was well bunched behind.

It was the thirty-seventh renewal of the event, and about 35,000 saw the race. Few cheers greeted Meridian when he came out of the paddock, but when Governor Gray appeared the crowd applauded. As the garland of roses was placed around the neck of Meridian and the bouquet of American beauties handed to Jockey Archibald, a cheer went up, but it was half-hearted.

END OF OASIS PILGRIMAGE

Shriners Water the Camels and
Cure the Fresh Meat Followers on Return Trip

(Special to News and Observer.)

New Bern, May 13.—The larger part of the Mystic Shriners left this afternoon by special train, after spending the day in sight-seeing.

The Elfrida and the cutter Pamlico took the entire party down the river and did not return until 4 o'clock.

The sixty-six pieces of fresh meat have about recovered from the cooking, and today has been one of pleasure to all.

Last night about 350 were in the city and saw the novices cross the hot sands.

The slogan, "Have a Big Time," was carried out by visitors and citizens in general, and all enjoyed the eastern pilgrimage. Hundreds of pictures were taken of the beautiful parade yesterday and were much in demand today.